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#### Mr. Lloyd George's "You Have Only to Look," &c.

A favorite rhetorical phrase of the British Premier at this time is "You ations of the formula are "You have sure to find something to the momen- reconstruction report. tary political advantage of this agile opportunist statesman.

For example, in the Premier's speech London Times of March 19:

"You have only to look at the peace treaty to find that policy [the policy of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE] adopted. There you have the League of Nations in the forefront-and, by the way, the very draft was prepared for the British Government in the first instance by General SMUTS; it was approved by the British Government, and it had the support of the British Government throughout the whole of the negotiations.

"You have only to compare the Cabinet document which was submitted to the British Government with regard to the League of Nations with what was incorporated after ward in the Treaty of Versailles to see the part that Great Britain had Nations. The League of Nations is the forefront of the treaty."

This version of the genesis of attempted supergovernment runs somerepresented at the Paris Conference that he had come across the Atlantic with a definite mandate and specific instructions from the American people LLOYD GEORGE and possibly of General SMUTS-if the American people should reject the League.

But there is a still later "You have only to look" in Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S speech at the National Liberal Club on March 26:

"You have only to look at America to see what a renewal of party strifemeans. The League of Nations, torn to fragments in a struggle between parties, dead on the floor of the Senate."

We are not referring to this latest eight days apart, concerning the vi- tenance of the new department. tality of the League. On March 18 Outside of the Bureau of Education Mr. LLOYD GEORGE says you have only the other bureaus the bill would to look and you behold an established transfer are of no general importance League of Nations, functioning as the The State Department has a little creation of the British Government. On March 26, according to the same eminent authority, you have only to look and you behold the League of ish; the Public Health Service in year on an investment of \$100 and do Nations dead on the floor of the the Treasury Department does much it honestly. We have known a news United States Senate.

It is not very important to know whether Mr. LLOYD GEORGE really regards the League of Nations as an tion of hydrographic and navigational established and gloriously vitel thing data," and a search of activities to be stock, with the reinvestment of or as a shockingly mutuated corpse But it is important that the British Premier's statement to the British people about the failure of the covenant of the League of Nations to find acceptance by the American Senate and the American people should not bined work would not languish if not A specific charge against Nicery

Nothing could be further from the facts than this allegation that the Towner bill must be read to Section 7. rejection of the League covenant where is found the old familiar juice shother General SMUTS or Presi-gushing rich, ruby, sparkling—an andent Wilson was its responsible par- nual appropriation of \$100,000,000 to ent) was due to party strife in the A pretty sum, indeed, for Mr. Secre- make 100 per cent. profit on everysense meant by the gentleman who tary of Education to disburse. But thing he sells and still go into bank- The service in the deldrums drapp so easily and repeatedly says "You what will he do with it? Consider: have only to look to see."

As far as partisanship appeared in "for the instruction of the illiterates

people joined with Republicans in consistence that it should be taken ex- in rural schools and in sparsely setactly as by him dictated, but because tled localities"; three-twentieths "for they were convinced, Democrats and the improvement of teachers and the Republicans alike, that the scheme in- more adequate preparation of prosvolved a dangerous if not a fatal default in American principle.

The question, as Senator Longe dederstand what it was that our Senate of maintaining public schools and norwas asked by the President to do. mal colleges. There has been no more striking manifestation of patriotism unshackled by bates over the covenant, both in the Senate and in the American press.

If Mr. LLOYD GEORGE does not know this the record is accessible to him and he has only to look to see.

#### No Partisanship in the Elections to the Court of Appeals.

of Appeals are to be chosen at the November election. The term of FREDERICK E. CRANE of Court who was designated to the Ap-

1917, will expire on December 31. It sculpture, literature. But there are is proper that Judge Chane, a jurist few voters in such galleys. of twenty years experience, should be nominated to succeed himself. The other vacancy results from the have only to look." The slight vari- death of Judge Cupperack, to whose

place Governor SMITH recently aponly to see" and "You have only to pointed ARRAM I. ELKUS of Manhatcompare." When you look, when you tan, a lawyer of experience and dissee, when you compare you are dead tinction and the father of the State Judge Chang is a Republican and

Judge Elkus is a Democrat. We assume that the renomination of both in Westminster Hall on March 18 on Judges by their respective parties is the future of coalition, reported in the assured. What is equally as important as the renomination of good Judges is the elimination, as far as possible, of politics from elections to he judiciary.

This year particularly is one in tics, but the Court of Appeals should not be affected by it. This newspaper Lawyers Association that these important judicial places should be filled the time being. on a non-partisan basis.

#### Tapping the Treasury for Rural School Boards.

A Department of Education with a Secretary sitting in the Cabinet has in and out of Congress for years. Resulting from a not very clearly stated demand by educators and others who have discussed rather than energetically or even specifically urged each a department, there was created in the Department of the Interior a what counter to President Wilson's Bureau of Education under a Com- royalties, beginning with 50,000 francs : missioner whose work was to be su-Secretary. A study of the duties imto set up a supergoverning League. legislation; for whatever the serious expense for 1920, so what has been That which Mr. LLOYD GEORGE says purpose of educators may have been collected has been put aside for the you have only to look to see is more they could scarcely have had in mind in accord with the President's subset that the Commissioner should proquent and comilie. ...; 'eclaration and mote "home gardening under school plea to the American people that it direction in cities and towns," nor would break the heart of the world- that he should "supervise the reinmeaning, as the Premier now helps deer industry in Alaska," although he Nichthauser case we have received should have to pay an amusement tax us to understand, the hearts of Mr. might perform a useful purpose in collecting "statistics and general information showing the condition and progress of education."

Of late there has been evidence of a movement for more comprehensive treatment of the subject, and this has resulted in the introduction by Senator SMITH of Georgia and Representative Towner of a measure commonly called the Smith-Towner bill. It provides for a Department and a Secretary of Education, and transfers to the new department the Bureau of Education and all other "bureaus, divisions, boards or "You have only to look" in order to branches of the Government devoted point out the inconsistency of the to educational matters." It makes an Premier's two statements, uttered just appropriation of \$500,000 for main-

> educational enterprise in teaching student interpreters to speak diplomatic Chinese, Japanese and Turkpublicity work; the hydrographer of boy, starting with a capital of one the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy cent, with which he bought two news-Department is busy with "disseminafound in corners of most of the department buildings would uncover some official performing work which figures of percentage on the original might properly be designated as edu-capital. But it must not be forgotter cational. But were all such bureaus, that the newsboy had something bedivisions, offices and branches bun dled into one department their comsupervised by a Cabinet officer.

To come upon real intent the Smith

"Three-fortieths" shall go to States the strife over the covenant's provi- 10 years of age and over, . . in Tet it is probable that a man accused

pective teachers for public school service, particularly in rural schools." Enough has been quoted to show clared more than a year ago, tran- that this is a bill to relieve those now scended all party lines. Party con- supporting rural schools and pupils siderations and party interests disap- in sparsely settled localities from bearpeared when the people began to un- ing \$100,000,000 annually of the cost

There is something in Section 12 about providing scholarships for "talpartisanship than was seen in the de- ented young people," language which suggests that when the \$100,000,000 subsidy for country school boards was lauguage the rest of the bill was drawn by a talented young person with an understandable sympathy for all talented young people.

Education is not a small thing: we have heard enthusiasts declare that it rightly encourages some un-Two Associate Judges of the Court Brooklyn, a Justice of the Supreme have an intelligent sympathy with servant girls. and display encouragement of excel-

An American Library in Paris. The great work of the American Library Association in its war camp activities has led to enduring results in a widespread promotion of community libraries all over the country. also taken shape in gratifying form cause of rising prices. beyond the Atlantic. Hundreds of thousands of books were sent to the After the demobilization the association offered to leave these books and the equipment in Paris if the Amera which the air is surcharged with poll- can residents there would agree to maintain the library. The proposition was heartly welcomed and an organiagrees with the New York County zation committee has already secured be \$5,000 instead of \$3,000. enough money to pay its expenses for

It is now the aim to get endowments, life members, patrons and other forms of support sufficient to put the institution on a firm basis. Its location is admirable: an attractive buildbeen talked about in a desultory way the palace of the President of the that strikers as well as victims will men? Is it not the result of Bolshevist body for reading on the premises; for rrowing a fee of only 10 francs a committee is Mr. Charles L. Seegen, ple of self-condemnation, who has contributed all his son ALAN's a memorial to the young poet-hero of weather eyes on the bill recently inpervised by the much overworked the Foreign Legion of the French troduced in the State Legislature perarmy that could not well be more fitposed upon that bureau shows that it ting. The American Library Associawas created by a makeshift plece of tion stands the greater part of the

## What Is a Fair Profit? Since the dramatic close of the

several letters along the lines of the at the game when the Giants lose.

"TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HER-ALD: I see that a Brooklyn haberdasher has been arrested like a common criminal because he made a net profit (including a so-called salary) of some \$24,000 on gross sales of \$124,000 and on an investment of \$40,000. That is to say, 19 per cent. on sales and 60 per cent. on capital.

"Well, if that is to be taken as a precedent I surmise that practically every retailer in similar lines of business is now standing in the shadow of a jail; for my experience as an auditor leads me to believe that this case is not an exception but comes close to being the rule. "Nonwalk, Conn., April 13."

We cannot understand why the Federal investigators should thought that a year's profits of \$24. 000 on an investment of \$40,000 was remarkable or indicative of dishonesty. A man might make \$24,000 papers, to end the day with a dollar in his pocket. Rapid turnover of profits, often brings business results which are startling when reduced to sides the cent. He had ambition and

HAUSER was that he bought a raincont for \$23 and sold it for \$45. There the gross profit was a little less than 100 per cent. It would be interesting to know the net profit on a transaction of that kind. A man may ruptcy. Unless his business is lively enough to keep up with the huge overhead costs of to-day he is a goner. atons it was partisanship personal to the proportion which their respective of profiteering will continue to be Mr. Wason and his self-determined populations of 10 years of age and judged by the relation between the

policies. Democrats in the Senate, in over, not including foreign born illit- wholesale price and the retail price. the newspaper press and among the erates, bear to such total illiterate Judge Hows has ruled in a Federal population of the United States"- District Court that just and reasondemning the proposed covenant estab- that is, to native born Hilterates over able retail profit must be determined lishing supergovernment for America 10 years of age, an unfortunate class on the wholesale cost of merchandise and involving America in endless re- largely found in parts of the United and not on the market value at the sponsibilities allen to her concerns States to which Sanator SMITH of time of the sale by the retailer. If and interests. They did this not be- Georgia has never shown indifference, that ruling stands the owner of a cause there was partisan advantage Another three-fortleths goes to teach large stock of goods made before the one way or the other in opposition to English to immigrant illiterates; five. war would find it the safe and profitthe League as proposed to them by tenths "for the partial payment of able way to sell at auction. If he the strikers looked on contentedly and and much of it has been wasted beyond the dreams of deserving Democrats. President Wilson with obstinate in- teachers' salaries, . . . especially had 100,000 pairs of shoes, which cost him \$4 a pair at pre-war prices, he could get \$8 a pair for them from dealers by putting them under the able labor agitators is "Let hammer. But if he tried to sell them starve!" for \$8 at retail evidently he would be

> violating the Lever law. Each case of alleged profiteering must be determined on its particular merits. But the discussion of profiteering is largely academic. There are two bad features of the discussion. The first is that the Administration, and particularly Attorney-General PALMER, has gulled millions of persons into the belief that profiteering rather than wasteful spending and lack of production was the cause of high prices. The second bad feature has been that PALMER and his crew, provided for in familiar legislative with all their talk, have accomplished practically nothing.

#### The Repeal of the Literacy Test Would Help the Country.

The Washington despatches say that Representative Siegel of New strikers would be a salutary one. derstanding of history, of the science York is making an effort to have the of government, of engineering; that Department of Labor waive the litit improves a nation if its people eracy test in the case of immigrant

What would be better would be the peals bench by Governor WHITMAN in lence in music, architecture, painting, repeal by Congress of the test. This The present strike of masses of selfcountry needs labor of all kinds. It styled outlaw railroad employees is cost would be a blessing if it could get a ing the public close to \$1,000,000 a day. few hundred thousand Europeans for being held up by the strike; thousands the rougher work in the building of wage earners who are not striking trades and on the farms.

Illiteracy does not necessarily connote ignorance. There are millions of are congested, and money must be borliterate men in the United States who seem ignorant of the fact that their because of the strike. refusal to produce to the peasonable The permanent consequences have limit of their powers is the prime zen must pay higher for food, rightly or

The United States ought to admit the honest immigrant even if he by those who may need thern-young camps of our army in France, and a knows no more of reading than Tunal children or the sick. Some of the mails well selected library of about 25,000 Cain knew, or no more of writing have been held up. volumes was established in Paria than Andrew Johnson knew before be was married.

> After the salaried worker has settled with the landlord, the tailor and the that they will demand pay that is higher hereafter in this State the limit of in- that their unions must be recognized. dividual deposits in savings banks will

City may have to eat artichokes .-Newspaper headling. A sample of the horrors produced by the embargo on freight.

Some of the strikers who are boasting that they will starve the public ing at 10 Rue de l'Elysée, overlooking into submission forget that all interthe beautiful garden of the Elysée, pal chemistry is about the same, and Republic. The library is free to every- feel the call of the wild gastric juices propaganda? In due time.

"Down with the betrayers of th year for one book at a time is charged. workers!" says the handbill issued by The chairman of the organization the Communist party. A good exam-

> Adirondack trappers will keep keen mitting an open season on beavers which it is asserted, have been doing much damage in the northern forest region. These animals have been pro tected for the last fifteen years and have greatly increased in number, With this prospect in view the bejewelled trapper of the north can make the morning round of his traps in a

Many of the Manhattan baseball fans cannot understand why they

Mr. Buntsson's mail service is won derful in one respect. It has been so generally and consistently bad that a railroad strike does not seem to make it much worse.

How can an amateur engine fireman ever go back to a tame game like golf?

"Salt Horse"-A Navy Threnody! (By departmental order salt pork habeen abolished as an article of diet i the United States Navy.)

The bosun's whistie sadly pipes A melancholy stave; Half masted now the Stars and Stripe Disconsolately wave; Each sleeve that bears a hashbar red Sops tears from manly eyne, As pickled pork seeks cozy bed

Beneath the heaving brine. The dog watch howls a harsh adieu; The bridge unbends; the whirling screw From crow's nest down to garboard strake Depression sets its seal; The rudder shudders at the wake, And over keels the keel!

No more the bean shall know its mate Within the earthen pot And similar the fearful fate Of fragrant frice I wot. No more the duff, despite if In dollops double doled, Will taste the same to tars grown | Each A leaves it cold!

In vain, in vain, the galley sweats To lift the weight of woe: And valu as well the skipper frets-The chicken is but crow. They sigh now in accord; "horse" neigh that some one says

Is Banquo at the board! What now shall build the bulging thews Of massive gunner's mate? What shall lend savor to the chews, The very heart of men o' war, The mingled fat and lean,

The Admirals upon the poops
Wear bands of crape with groans Decatur's shade and Dewey's The navy's blighted carse.

THE OUTLAW STRIKE

Demands That the Public Shall Be The Peace Tax Lovy It Is Propose Protected in Labor Disputes.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD During the recent street railway strike The taxing power of the Government the public were the principal sufferers or rather the power of the Governmen as usual, and the sneering slogan of the exercised in the name of taxation, has Tells Senators War Board Ex labor agitators was "Let 'em walk! During the recent coal strike the un- tract enormous sums of money from the fortunate public suffered again, while The present strike of harbor and rail- Tax eaters have crowded our perma

road men offers even worse conditions to nent public buildings and temporary the public, and the slogan of the respon- structures in Washington and elsewher

There is a limit to human endurance, both politically and industrially. In this nearly a year and a half ago tens of present crisis, with labor demanding in- thousands of tax extractors and tax eat creasingly high wages and still fewer ers are still on the payrolls. They hours of work, the breaking point of should be at work in some productive public patience is very near. The Kansas remedy offers an excellent

solution, provided the authorities enforce the law. It is becoming an open ques tion as to who shall govern this country handful of domestic and foreign labor pockets of the people. unions. GEORGE W. HILLS. NEW YORK, April 15.

50,000 Volunteers Called For.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD 50,000 are patriotic enough to volunteer man the raffroads?

Their remuneration would be more than some could earn elsewhere and the our civilization. lesson given these radical and misguided C. F. WRIGHT

WASHINGTON, April 15.

#### Cost to the Public.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD This is not all. Industrial output is and have no desire to strike are force into involuntary idleness. Trafficavenue rowed at high cost by the manufacturers to carry the goods they cannot deliver

And this is not all. The ordinary citiwrongly, curtailed by the strike. Some of the better grades of foods, such as fresh butter and eggs, are not to be had

Also thousands of wage earners car not reach their places of work. All this because the outlaw organiza tions of railroad employees have announced, after the strike was begun, grocer it means very little to him that than the Government wage scale and

> In view of this is not the average citi zen of the country justified, when he himself is naving the cost of the strike in the end, in asserting that the only "recognition" accorded these men be the recognition that they are outlaws in fact as well as in name? H. A. LAMB. New York, April 15.

#### A Blow Struck at Government. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Why is the strike of the railroad switch-

srupt, discourage and paralyze the

dustries for the purpose of producing social and economic confusion. The destruction of our form of government and the erection of a Soviet form of government is the hope back of the present outlaw strike. The Bolshevik have declared war against the legal institutions of all civilized nations. They aim to overthrow these institution

everywhere. The trade unions can do more to stem the tide of Bolshevism than any number of societies. The present "outhw strike" is not the work of any recognised labo

Remember, he who is not against Bol shevism is with Bolshevism. DAVIS STRONG NEW YORK, April 15.

# Bables Suffer.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD The killing of children and women dur ing the great war was justly considered the biggest crime of this terrible world catastrophe.

The war is over, but a similar crime is being perpetrated, the slaughter of infants due to the railroad strike. My little bottle baby, for instance, canno get her formula because some agitator are tying up all traffic, and the laboratory tells us that they do not know whether and when they will be able to get milk. This strike is the greatest atrocity

committed in peace time, and the labor classes will suffer for it. Our Government must step in and break this strike at any price!

INNOCENT PARENT.

NEW YORK, April 15.

The quantity of print paper, letter paper

and political hot air used in the discus

#### Stop All Class Legislation. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD

sion of the cause of the present labor unrest is enormous. The treatment of the subject by theorists and faddists shows conclusively that they know nothing about it, and that they have never been in actual contact with labor. The politicians see only the good o the party and the paramount necessity of holding their jobs. They firmly believe that the only way to accomplish this is to cater to the labor vote, a myth that never existed, as is well known to the labor agitators, who object strongly to the formation of labor party. Once a labor party met defeat at the polls, as it surely would,

labor unrest. That is to stop all class legislation and subject labor to the same laws and restrictions that capital is under, a perfectly fair proposition but with our present brand of statesmen

they would be deprived of the princi-

pal club they use to influence legisla-

NEW YORK, April 15.

What We High For. The post was writing "The Bridge "It is the one that lan't built across the Hudson," he confided.

DANGER IN THE BONUS.

to Add to the War Taxes. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD

been employed in recent years to expockets of a minority of the people 'em throughout the country, rendering bu little service for the money they got, and although the war came to an end

industry. It is now proposed not only to tinue the same policy of taxation, but some of our members of Congress are striving to find other ways to insinuate the United States Government or a the fingers of the tax gatherers into the

One of the most curious incidents of recent years is this: The one thing that was certainly indispensable to the success of the armies and navies of the Allied and Associated Powers in the recent war was the wealth created in this Out of the two millions of men who were country since the close of our civil war in the service is it not possible that by the thrift of energetic and industrious people, and yet that element of our to take the places of the strikers and population has been segregated, outlawed and plundered as if it were a crime to create the wealth that saved

It is now proposed to levy a tax estimated to raise from one to eight billlons-the estimates vary-in order to corral the votes of the members of the American Legion. Many of the mem bers of that organization, perhaps a majority, are opposed to this mercenary raid. All of them should be and prob ably most of them will be when the come to realize the real quality of the movement, which aims to degrade noble public service, which they splen didly rendered, to a sordid adventure.

Members of Congress who are ignorant of the nature and consequences of such legislation would do well to remember the salary grab in the '70s, and Cheesequake, and also spend a few hours in looking into the volumes of Gibbon A. M.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.

#### BARBARA FRIETCHIE. Relative of the Heroine of Fred erick, Md., Tells of Her Ancestry.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HER! D Your corréspondent is mistaken about Barbara Frietchie. As my father, Colonel Frederick B. Steiner of Frederick, Md., afterward of Baltimore, was a first cousin of Barbara Frietchie-he would be 96 if alive-I can say that she was not German.

What did she do that was brave? She waved the Union flag in the face of Stonewall Jackson-and was not shot Had an American waved our flag before the Kaiser or his Generals he would not have had twenty-four hours grace before death ; but General Jackson had a heart. Barbara Frietchie was of French Hu-

guenot descent on her father's side and Dutch on her mother's side. Three of the Steiner family ancestors settled in Maryland with the Lord Calvert and Lord Baltimore expedition, and the records in the town hall of Frederick disclose frown grants of land to Captains John, Henry and Jacob Steiner about the These radicals seek no improvement of same time that Barbara Frietchie's anthe conditions of labor. They strive to cestors entered their deeds or grants of

As for the Hall of Fame, the brave are already in the universal Hall of Fame and will be remembered for all time. We could place this Frederick lady in the Hall of Fame graciously; let us be proud of those who upheld the Union in the face of guns. EMMA R. STEINER.

# NEW YORK, April 16. CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

No I. W. W. Paradise There, Accord-

ing to a Recent Visitor. TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD We receive so many conflicting reports of condition in Russia that the following extract from a letter from a friend of mine in Paris may be of interest:

I talked to a man who has just been that while conditions there are by no means good, it looks hopeful for the future. He says there is less actual Bolshevism in Russia than in America.

The Government there is forcing the owners of factories tomake them back, as they have found that public ownership is a flat failure. Further than that, they are stationing armed guards in every factory, and making the work-men work long hours, and threatening to shoot them if they "soldier" on the job. That doesn't look like an I. W. W. paradise, does it?

He bought some bristles and some flax in Russia, bired wagons and drove them himself to the rallway, and then came out and sold them. He is now going back with plenty of rubles grease the way along the ratiroad to emall fortune.

My friend represents the sales onganization of one of our large com-panies in Europe. His letter in dated Paris, March 13, 1920.

C. C. AUCHINCLOSS. NEW YORK, April 15.

Too Many Roses.

# TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD

The recent letters you have printed relative to the climate of California recall to my mind a letter I received from cousin, a young girl, a native of Ohio who was spending the winter at Loz Angeles a couple of years ago. She "Oh cousin, do please s

snowstorm! I am so tired of those ever lasting roses." H NEW YORK, April 15. Ponce de Leon Should Have Tried Mains

From the Boothbay Register. Charles F. Kenniston, the stationer and

Charles F. Kenniston, the stationer and newsdealer, has engraved his 1800th onset plate. He has kept a record which furnishes interesting details.

Two people have died in this vicinity aged over 100 years. There were 25 between 90 and 100. 271 between 30 and 59, and the largest number of any ten years died between 70 and 80, 291 persons. Take with this the 366 deaths between 30 and 70 and we have a total of 1.048 persons. 70 and we have a total of 1,048 persons out of 1,800 who died when over 80 years We doubt if any records are avail

in any town or city in the State that would prove a better record for longevity.

From the Topoke Copital.

A woman in Smith Center went into a millinery stere and priced a hat. She halted. Visiont familing and a dash at hold water revived her, but she left the stere without a new Paster hat.

Datalla of a Kansas Tragedy

pected to Set Limit When Hostilities Ended.

MUCH CHEAPER THAN NOW

Light Is Sought on Omission of Palmer to Delve in Profiteering in Leather.

special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINFTON, April 15 .- Charges that the Attorney-Ceneral in his campaign against the high cost of living has omitted to look into prices of shoes and the excessive profits of shoe manufacturers and dealers were aired to-day before the Senate Commerce Committee in the investigation of the shoes busi-

The committee examined T. M. Robortson, an expert of the Federal Trade Commission, about shoe costs and prices. He confirmed statements that some of the leather makers had made profits around 100 per cent. in a single year and declared them unconscionable and inexcusable. Asked by Senator McNary (Oregon) if the Trade Commission had called Mr. Palmer's attention to the shoe situation, Mr. Robertson said he did not know.

"Over half the country's shoes are sold direct from the manufacturer to the retailer," said the witness, "In my opinion part of the price evil could be remedied by stamping on every pair of shoes the price the retailer paid for

"Here is a letter, one among perhaps a thousand I have received," said Sen-ator McNary, "in which a New York publisher writes me that in Decemb he paid \$26,40 for a pair of shoes at a shoe store and in February they were so worn that he went to have paired. They charged him \$5.90 to resome other detail. Do you think that was profiteering?"

"I certainly think it was," replied Mr. Robertson. "I understand," said Senator Kenyon (Iowa), Republican, "that the War Industries Board had a plan to fix a maximum selling price of \$12 on shoes and that if the war had continued a little onger it would have been put in effect. Do you know anything about it?"
"I understand such a schedule was prepared and would have been put in effect shortly."

"Was it expected that the shoes would be of inferior quality as compared with those now selling at much higher "It was not so supposed,"

"Do you know anything about the stories that shoes, including American shoes, were sold cheaper in England during the war than here?" "I have seen lists of shoes and prices in England indicating that they were much cheaper there than here."
"If, assuming the continuance of the

1918 to put a maximum price of \$12 on shoes, would it not have been possible to do the same thing despite that the war ended?"
"Judging by 1918 conditions," replied
Mr. Robertson, "I would say that shoes
are now altogether too high, and there is

not even good reason why they should be so high as in 1918." "Speaking of women's shoes, do the Denver manufacturers turn out the extreme Deroit styles in women's shoes he women demand them or do the women buy them because the manufacturers turn them out and the retailers show

who originates styles, and my conclusion is that the manufacturers make and fix the styles."

# DOCTORS CLASH ON NARCOTIC DRUG BILL

Copeland's Hospital for Addicts Criticised at Hearing.

special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, April 15.—The narcotic drug situation in New York city was aired this afternoon at a hearing before the Senate Health Committee on the bill of Senator Cotilio, forbidding the presentaing of narcotic drugs to addicts in the regular course of practice. The charge was made by New York city officials and medical men that the measure was n the interest of private sanitaring in the interest of private sanitariums.

Many criticisms were flung at Dr. Copeland, the city Health Commissioner.

Justice Cornelius F. Collins of the Court of Special Sessions declared that the Riverside Hospital, a city institution un-der Dr. Copoland's-charge, turned out as cured of drug addiction patients who generally returned to the use of nar-

Dr. John P. Davin of New York sa that Dr. Copeland used victims of ad-diction "to make advertising" for him-self, and that the exhibition of addicts pefore the Board of Health stations for observation of the curious was

"This bill was drafted to premote pri vate institutional care by legislation," he said. "We never heard of drug laws until we had curea. The first man to promote legislation was Charles B. Towns of New York, who advertised a

Dr. Davin declared the present bill originated with Alexander Lambar, pres ident of the American Medical Associa tion, who is associated with Dr. Towns. Senator Cotillo said after the hearing that he would press the bill to pas

### BROOKLYN MAN WINS CROSS. ergeant Barth Rewarded for Es

traordinary Herolam in France. cial to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD WASHINGTON, April 15.—Announce cent was made by the War Departmen o-day of the granting of the Distin-rulahed Service Cross to Sergeant Fred-rick C. Barth, 21 Cornelius street. Brooklyn. Sergeant Barth was a mem-ber of Company G, 305th Infantry. He is decorated for extraordinary heroism in action near Villersdevant, Muson,

"Sergeant Barth, then corporal, with an officer, penetrated about three kilo-meters into the enemy lines. Due to the fearlessness of Corporal Barth, the patrol evaded the challenge of an enemy patrol syaded the challenge of an enemy sentry and returned to our lines with valuable information. Previously on September 2, 1918, near Zazochea, Cor-poral Barth swam the Vesle and fixed a rope for the crossing of a patrol."

WARHINGTON, April 15 .- A bill au horising the Trensury Department to clease to bona fide owners for their release to both lide owners for their personal use liquors purchased before the advent of national prohibition and stored in bonded warehouses was introduced to-day by Representative Elecaka, Republican (Wis.). He also affered another hill to permit the manufacture and say of per cent. beer.

# EXPERT FAVORS \$12 The Sun

AS SHOE MAXIMUM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SUN was founded by Ben Day in 1833; THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1825. THE BUN passed into the con-trol of Charles A. Dana in 1868. It became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1916. THE NEW YORK HERALD remained the sole property of its founder until his death in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which continued in his hands until his death in 1918. THE HERALD become the property of Frank A. Munacy in 1920.

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# Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

Eastern New York-Cloudy weather, with showers to-day and probably to-morrow; cooler to-morrow; fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey-Showers to-day and probably tomorrow; somewhat cooler to-morrow; moderate
south winds.

Northern New England-Showers to-day and
probably to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Southern New England-Cloudy, with showers
to-day and probably to-morrow; cooler to-morrow; fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

Western New York-Hain and cooler to-day,
to-morrow probably rain; fresh shifting winds.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The pressure remains low generally over the United States and it is relatively high off the south Atlantic coast, off the southern California coast and north of Minnesota. Centres of minimum pressure are charted over the St. Lavrence Valley, eastern Kansan and Idaho. Within the last twenty-four hours there were raine in the States immediately north of the Ohlo River, in the southern portion of the region of the Great Lakes, the central and lower Mississippi valleys and over nearly all districts went of the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather prevailed in other regions. The temperature has risen decidedly in the East and Southeast States and the Ohlo Valley and it has changed little in other regions.

the Ohio Valley and it has changed little in other regions.

The outlook is for cloudy, showery weather over practically all districts east of the Musissippi during to-morrow and Saturday. The temperature will be lower to-morrow in the States immediately north of the Ohio River and Saturday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The weather will remain coal in the region of the Great Lakes and mild in the Southern States.

Observations at United States Weather rean stations, taken at 5 P. M. yeste seveny-fifth meridian time; war, it had been possible at the end of

Stations. Atlantic City. .10 ,14 Cloudy Clear Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Clear Pt. Cldy Clear Pf. Cldy Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Pf. Cldy Cloudy Clear Pf. Cldy Cloudy Clear Pf. Cldy Cloudy Cloudy Clear Pf. Cldy Cloudy Clear Pf. Cldy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Clear Pf. Cldy Cloudy Clear Pf. Cldy Cloudy Clear Pf. Cldy Cloudy Clear Cloudy etphia

ortland, Me., ortland, Ore., sit Lake City Diego.... Francisco

LOCAL WHATHER DECORDS Precipitation ... None None The temperature in this city yeaterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

\$ A. M. ... 40 1 P. M. .. 52 6 P. M. .. 57 9 A. M. .. 41 2 P. M. .. 58 7 P. M. .. 57 10 A. M. .. 44 3 P. M. .. 55 8 P. M. .. 56 11 A. M. .. 48 4 P. M. .. 56 8 P. M. .. 52 12 A. M. .. 49 5 P. M. .. 57 10 P. M. .. 50

1920 1919 Highest temperature, 57, at 5 P. M. Lowest temperature, 55, at 5:30 A. M. Average temperature, 45. Average same date last year, 47.

EVENTS TO-DAY. Da Edward Delavan Perry will speak on "The American School of Classical Studies at Athene," at the Greek Govern-ment Exhibition in Grand Central Palace. 5-36 P. M. "Collective Bargaining," lecture by A. Parker Nevins, Weman's Forum, Hotel Biltmore, 11 A. M.

Werthington Chauncey Ford will speak on "Aaron Burs" before the New York Genealogical and Biogramical Society, 225 West Fifty-eighth street, 5:30 P. M. New York alumni of Centre College, dinher, Hotel Pennsylvania, this evening.

Lewis A. Wilson and Dr. David Snedden will be the principal speakers at a meeting of the Industrial Arts Council, Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-dirst street, 5:15 P. M.

"The Need for Cultural Federation," lecture by Albert Sonberg before the New Era Club, 274 East Broadway, this evening. ntive Bargaining," lecture by A. Nevins, Woman's Forum, Hotel

ning. Asademy of Medicine, section of ortho-pedite surgery, clinical meeting, 17 West Forty-third street, 5:30 P. M. Society, meet-ing, American Mussum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West, 3 P. M. Intercollegiate Feucing Association. Mast, 3 P. M.

Intercollegiate Fencing Association meeting, Hotel Astor, 10 A. M.; championship pretiminaries in the evening.

"Japan Night" given by the Japanese members of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club. Earl Hall, Columbia University, 7:45 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT. "Galton and the Human Breed," by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh

S. I. Physicians Boost Fee. Staten Island physicians at a me

Everett Dean Martin will lecture on "Samuel Butler" at Cooper Union, \$ P. M

High School, 115th street and Sevents avenue.

"Who Are the Juno-Sinva?" by Prof. Paul R. Radosavilevich, P. S. 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh atreet.

"Chopin, the Great Polish Composer and Patriot," by Mias Colette Jackson, P. S. 58 Eighty-seighth street and First avenue. High Parker and First avenue. High Parker avenue High Parker avenue. High Parker and Wadgworth avenue. High Parker and Wadgworth avenue. High Parker and the Constitution," by Mr. Charles B. Ackley, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 127th street.

"The Work of the Intelligence Section. General Staff, A. E. F." by Major Colman D. Frank, P. S. 17 Fordham street, near City Island avenue. City Island.

"France: Land. Government and People." by A. Franklin Ross, P. S. 18, Anthony and Tremont avenues. The Bronx, Hustrated.

ing of the Richinted County Medical Society at St. George on Wednesday voted to increase their fees for visits to homes of patients by \$1. The chargo formerly was \$2 in most cases.